



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The first number of the third volume of this journal, published by the New York Botanical Garden, contains colored plates and popular descriptions of *Anonia atropurpurea* (Eastern North America), *Aster novaeangliae* (United States and Canada), *Gymnocalycium multiflorum* and *G. Mostii* (Argentina), *Euonymus alata* (Eastern Asia), *Diospyros virginiana* (Eastern United States), *Lepadena marginata* (Central and Western United States), *Maackia amurensis Buergeri* (Japan), *Hibiscus oculirosus* (Eastern United States), *Cornus officinalis* (Japan), *Opuntia lasiacantha* (Mexico).—J. M. C.

Morphology of wheat.—JENSEN¹⁰ has investigated certain strains of wheat and the result is perhaps our fullest account of the morphology of this important plant. The subjects considered are development of spike and flower, of microspore and male gametophyte, of megaspore and female gametophyte, fertilization and development of embryo, and endosperm. An interesting record is that fertilization occurred from 32 to 40 hours after pollination.—J. M. C.

Intrafascicular cambium in monocotyledons.—MRS. ARBER¹¹ has added to her previous observations¹² of intrafascicular cambium in monocotyledons other observations which include Araceae, Dioscoreaceae, Iridaceae, and Potamogetonaceae. Such cambium is now known to occur in "all but two of the cohorts into which ENGLER divides the monocotyledons; the exceptions are the Triuridales and the Synanthae."—J. M. C.

Seed position and growth.—It has been found that bean seeds planted with the eye up give a somewhat lower degree of germination and growth than when the seed lies flat or is placed eye down.¹³ This seems to show that the common practice of dropping seeds flat upon the soil when planting gives results that are satisfactory.—GEO. D. FULLER.

¹⁰ JENSEN, G. H., Studies on the morphology of wheat. Bull. 150, State Coll. Washington. pp. 21. pls. 5. 1918.

¹¹ ARBER, AGNES, Further notes on intrafascicular cambium in monocotyledons. Ann. Botany 32:87-89. figs. 4. 1918.

¹² BOT. GAZ. 64:350. 1917.

¹³ HALSTED, B. D., and OWEN, E. J., Environment of seeds and crop production. Plant World 20:294-297. 1917.